

# THE SILENT WORLD.

Vol. VI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1, 1874.

No. 7.

## A FANCY.

BY INA D. COOLBRITH.

I think I would not be  
A stately tree,  
Broad-boughed, with haughty crest that seeks the sky :  
Too many sorrows lie  
In years, too much of bitter for the sweet,  
Frost-bite, and blast, and heat,  
Blind drought, cool rains, must all grow wearisome,  
Ere one could put away  
Their leafy garb for aye,  
And let death come.

Rather this wayside flower,  
To live its happy hour  
Of balmy air, of sunshine, and of dew :  
A sinless face held upward to the blue,  
A bird-song sung to it,  
A butterfly to hie  
On dazzling wings above it, hither, thither—  
A sweet surprise of life—and then exhale  
A little fragrant soul on the soft gale,  
To float—ah, whither!

—Overland Monthly.

## AMOS KENDALL.

XV.

### APPOINTED POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

In the Winter of 1834-5, General Jackson tendered to Mr. Kendall the office of Postmaster-General. Nothing could have been more unexpected to Mr. Kendall than such a proposition. He had made up his mind a short time before, that he could never provide for his family in public life, and had arranged to resign his office as Fourth Auditor and go into private business. It seemed to him, for a number of reasons, that his appointment was one which ought not to be made, either on the President's account or his own. He was, therefore, unwilling to accept it, the more as he feared if he did not avail himself of the opportunity for entering private business which he then had, he might not have another as advantageous. The Post-office Department was in an almost bankrupt condition at that time, and General Jackson felt that Mr. Kendall was the man to make the needed reforms. He urged him to accept the appointment, and at last he consented out of regard to his personal friendship and admiration for General Jackson. It was, however, arranged that the appointment should not be made public for some little time and that no one should know that it was to be given to him.

It was well understood that some change was contemplated in the Post-office Department, and there were many candidates for the office of Postmaster-General. One of them went to the Fourth Auditor (Mr. Kendall), to secure his influence. He opened the subject by proposing Mr. Kendall for the position, and offering him his influence to secure it, of course hoping that he would decline and, in return, offer his influence and recommend him. Understanding this, Mr. Kendall accepted the offer of his assistance, and he departed, promising to urge Mr. Kendall's appointment to the President, which he never did, as Mr. Kendall afterwards ascertained.

### IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

On the 1st of June, 1835, Mr. Kendall became Postmaster-General. When he retired from the Fourth Auditor's office, the clerks sent him a communication, which was signed by each one, expressing their regret at his retirement, their sense of the fidelity and promptness with which he had discharged his duties, and their appreciation of his untiring industry, which led him to exact less service from his subordinates than he was ready to render himself, and his great ability and unblemished private character.

In the Post-office Department, as in the Fourth Auditor's Office, his administration was characterized by sweeping reforms, which did much to purge the Department of the dishonesty and recklessness of expenditure which had gradually become the custom. When he became connected with it, the Department was little more than an under-office of the Treasury. Its head had been for a number of years a member of the President's Cabinet, but he was, in law, accountable to the Treasury Department. In 1835, under Mr. Kendall's supervision, a law was passed in Congress which organized the Post-office as a separate and independent department. His experience in the Fourth Auditor's office was of great assistance to him in drawing up this law, as he knew from personal observation, of certain objectionable features in the organization of the other departments of the government, and was enabled to avoid or remedy them in his own. In less than two years from the time he assumed control, the Department had paid a debt of \$600,000, besides increasing the number of post-offices and providing greatly improved and increased facilities for transporting the mails.

### THE CASE OF STOCKTON AND STOKES.

Stockton and Stokes had for many years been the contractors who carried the mails in post-coaches between Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and between Baltimore and Wheeling. They also transported in their coaches, free of charge, all persons connected with the Government who were supposed to have any influence. Soon after Mr. Kendall became Postmaster-General, he ascertained that a large sum had been placed to the credit of Stockton and Stokes for services for which they had already been paid more than they were entitled to. He ordered that this sum should not be paid over to them until he had had opportunity to look into the matter and decide whether the money was legally due. While he was investigating the case, the wife of a warm personal friend of Stockton called on Mr. Kendall's wife, and told her if she would persuade her husband to order the money paid, Mrs. Stockton would give her a carriage and pair of horses. The investigation ended in Mr. Kendall's refusing to pay the money, on the ground that the contractors were not in any way entitled to it. Thereupon they had a bill passed in Congress, authorizing the Solicitor of the Treasury, one of their friends, to decide whether the money should be paid. This bill was passed without calling on Mr. Kendall for information or explanation as to why he had refused to pay the money. The Solicitor ordered that the money should be paid and \$40,000 in addition, based on claims which had never been heard of in the Post-office Department. Mr. Kendall felt obliged to pay the amount which had been the object of legislation in Congress, but refused to pay the \$40,000 which had been added without authority. The matter again went before Congress, but after a time, was suffered to drop, and Stockton and

Stokes began suit in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, and obtained an order requiring Mr. Kendall to show cause why he should not be compelled by the court to pay the whole sum allowed by the Solicitor of the Treasury. In answer, he denied the jurisdiction of the court in the matter, on the ground that he, as an officer of the government, was not accountable to the District courts for his official acts. Now by an old law custom, when a man denies the jurisdiction of a court, it is assumed that he has no other defence—that is, that he is guilty. So it was assumed that Mr. Kendall had acknowledged that he was guilty of a violation of the law in withholding the payment of the money from the contractors, and they began another suit against him for damages. The object of the contractors in the suit was, as it was proved one of them had himself declared, "to punish the damned rascal" (Mr. Kendall). It was further said that whatever money was recovered would be given to the church. In this suit, he was not allowed to defend himself, because it was claimed that he had, by questioning the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, already acknowledged that he had broken the law in the matter, and judgment was rendered against him in the sum of \$12,000. He had the case carried to the Supreme Court, and, meantime, was arrested, because he did not pay the \$12,000, and confined to the prison limits of the District of Columbia—that is, he was forbidden to go away from the District for any purpose. As the law then stood, he would be allowed to live one year within the prison limits, and at the end of that time, if he did not surrender his property to be sold to satisfy the judgment, he would have to go to close jail. The year had nearly expired when Congress met. The case had attracted so much notice all over the country that measures were at once taken, without any intimation on Mr. Kendall's part that he wished it, for his relief, and the law was altered, so that any person situated as Mr. Kendall was, should be allowed the prison limits until one year after the decision of the Supreme Court. Thus his persecutors were thwarted in their design of forcing him into insolvency or close jail. When the Supreme Court decided, the decision was in his favor, and, instead of his having to pay \$12,000, his persecutors had to pay the costs of the long and relentless persecution. Moreover, Congress passed a bill authorizing the payment to Mr. Kendall of all the expense he had incurred in defending himself in the honest performance of his public duties in his official relations with Stockton and Stokes.

#### PRIZE ESSAYS.

As a stimulus to the members of the Oldham, Ashton, and Rochdale Branches of the Manchester (England) Adult Deaf and Dumb Society, Mr. Albert Woodbridge, the resident missionary, offered, at the beginning of last October, the choice of several of his water-color sketches of local scenery &c., for the two best written essays on "Temperance." Before the termination of the two months allowed, five essays were sent in, one from Littleborough, one from Rochdale, one from Middleton, and two from Oldham. Some little disappointment was felt at the number being so small, but the quality compensated for this, four of them being pronounced to exceed the average merit. The essays were submitted for decision to the Rev. C. Y. Keeling, Honorable Secretary of the Manchester Temperance Society and the Rev. G. A. W. Downing, Chaplain of the Manchester Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.

After a few days' delay, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Ralph Clergy, of Oldham, and the second to Miss Agnes Maria Kay, of Middleton. The essayists, Mr. Buckley and Mr. W. H. Taft, who came third and fourth in the competition, were also complimented by the examiners for the care and attention shown in

their essays. A meeting was held on December 9, at the Church Institute, Oldham, for the purpose of presenting the prizes. The room was crowded with the competitors and their friends, all anxious to know the decision of the adjudicators; and on the walls were displayed about a dozen drawings, principally landscapes, views in Wales, Warwickshire, local scenery, &c.

To Mr. Clergy was given the first choice and to Miss Kay the second. After much amusement had been caused by the difficulty of choosing the "best," and some little envy shown by the defeated competitors, a choice was at last made of "A River Scene, North Wales," and "A View of Old Edybaston Church, Warwickshire," with this inscription:

"Its doors are ever open unto sorrow;  
A blessing falls upon it from above."

Both essays were then read to the meeting, and elicited much applause. The one which gained the first prize, is rather long. I, therefore, forward the one written by Miss Kay, and trust that you will consider it worthy a place in your paper. G. A. W. D.

#### TEMPERANCE.

EVERY one will doubtless understand what Temperance means. It is a moderate indulgence of the appetites, and if Temperance could be established everywhere in the United Kingdom, the saving thus effected would support millions of paupers and drive away poverty and want altogether.

Yet it is lamentable to state that the horrid and abominable vice of Intemperance still largely prevails in every city and town, bringing in its train innumerable and varied crimes, which greatly disgrace mankind. It is, moreover, making fearful havoc in the health, the happiness, and prosperity of millions. Every one of us should be strongly aroused to strive against such a destructive foe, and to spread Temperance as far as lies in our power.

Men, even of wealth and high talents, who were once of sober and temperate habits, have given way to intemperance. The greatest drunkard may once have been a sober, honest, kind, hard working man, and probably took the first glass with such disgust as if he were taking the most nauseous medicine, but after taking drop after drop and glass after glass, (saying within himself: "I mean nothing but moderate drinking") he learns to love the taste; a fatal appetite is planted, at last it takes deep root in him. He is soon reduced to the lowest degree of misery and ruin. The public-house is thus rendered his only place of resort, and it shocks me to state what innumerable evils he brings out with him. He, who was once a fond and tender father, a loving husband, the comforter and supporter of his once happy family, now comes home nightly in such a fearfully degraded state as to render his presence dreaded by those around him, and the only consolation he brings is oaths, blows, and curses. The little he earns, he spends at the public-house, thus leaving his miserable and half-famished family to pine away in poverty and distress.

If the *habitual attachment* to strong beverages is strengthened by what is called *temperate drinking*, why then is it not shaken off? and if *total abstinence* be the best, the truest, and the most effectual means of shunning intemperance in every shape, why is it not adopted? The home where it prevails, is a peaceful, nay a happier and sweeter home, the family virtuous and respectable, and the children cheerful, obedient, and well-educated.

Moderate drinking has often failed to stem the fatal appetite, and even a small quantity disturbs the system—and all excess begins with a single glass or the little drop.

We learn from the Holy Scriptures that St. Paul advised Timothy to cease to drink water and to use a little wine—but we are assured the sole reason was, on account of young Timothy's weakness and



frequent infirmities, hence, we can clearly see that it is no example for us to indulge in strong liquors, but only to take them medicinally, whenever our physician orders us.

Our blessed Redeemer tells us to be *sober and watch*, and as the Bible warns us no drunkard shall enter the Kingdom of heaven, let us earnestly encourage all those who are accustomed to excess, to discontinue the use of liquors, either at once or by degrees, and let crime, poverty, distress, and want be diminished and peace, prosperity, health, and happiness be promoted among the human race. Let the spirit be refreshed, the soul enlightened and prepared for a permanent, glorious, and imperishable immortality in that shining world to come.

"THE SILENT UNION" is the significant name of an organization occupying a room in Downing's Block, 175 Essex street, in this city. The society is composed of the deaf-mutes of Salem and vicinity, of whom there are about eighteen. It owes its existence to the thoughtfulness and enterprise of Mr. P. W. Packard, who has been appointed manager and treasurer. The secretary of the society is Mr. W. M. Chamberlain. The room contains a small library, and will be furnished with as much of the current literature of the day as the means of members and the generosity of the public will admit. The Sunday lectures will hereafter be given in this room. There was a very pleasant gathering for the purpose of dedicating the room to the uses of the society. Quite a number of the friends of the deaf-mutes were present. The meeting was opened by an address of welcome by Mr. Packard. He explained that they aimed to be self-supporting—the members paying the rent and other expenses. The Sunday services and Wednesday evening lectures are under the auspices of the United Society of Deaf-mutes, of Boston; nearly all the deaf-mutes of this city being members of that society. In the two weeks during which the room has been open, nearly every mute in the city has been there daily. Addresses were then made by Mr. Chamberlain, A. Graham Bell, teacher of "visible speech," and other gentlemen. After the addresses, the meeting assumed a social character and continued until a late hour.—*Salem (Mass.) Observer*.

WHAT might be termed a brilliant financial operation was consummated in Morristown, Tenn., a few days ago. Our good natured and benevolent friend, Col. J. M. B., whose heart is a fountain of liberality to all deserving objects of misfortune, took it upon himself to raise a sum of money, by subscription, to replace the tools of one of the sufferers by the late fire. While thus engaged canvassing, he ran upon a deaf and dumb man who was engaged in the same line for his own emolument. The mute presented his slate, with an outline of his embarrassments. B. wrote on the slate that he was himself begging, and that if the mute would help his man, he would help the mute. The dumb man's eyes sparkled scintillations of greenbacks as they followed the rapidly moving pencil, and before the last word was formed, he commenced nodding his head affirmatively, and reaching for B.'s subscription paper, wrote in a bold hand, "R. A. Mayes, paid, fifty cents," and handed over five ten-cent stamps with the dignity of a Chesterfield. The Col. received it with acknowledgments of gratitude, and, not to be outdone by the generosity of a destitute stranger, handed him back seventy-five cents, and the mute politely bowed himself from the room. The whole transaction was so rapidly consummated that the door closed behind the mute before the Col. found his tongue. With a look of the profoundest perplexity, he turned to the surrounding spectators and drawled out—"By jings, boys, how *was* that thing done?" What followed was laughter, prolonged and dreadful.

#### GO INTO SOCIETY.

IN ancient times, we are all aware that deaf-mutes were entirely denied the blessings of social intercourse; the existing belief was that no light of knowledge could smile on them, and, consequently, they were obliged to keep themselves aloof from social life. Sad, indeed, was their case. But in the progress of civilization, public opinion regarding their mental ability to obtain the rich boon of education was rebuked, and benevolence became the ruling principle of man. How grateful should we feel that we are born at a time when a better opinion of our mental capacity prevails and the avenues of knowledge are thrown open to us. We ought to embrace the many opportunities of improvement which we now have at our disposal.

It is, however, a fact that many deaf-mutes consider themselves unworthy to go into respectable society, on account of their poor command of the English language and their ignorance of polite manners. This is a serious mistake.

Deaf-mutes have minds and hearts like those of other men; and when well-educated, they are able to associate with intelligent and refined people. Sociable mutes can easily make good friends, and they find no difficulty in talking intelligently with those who are ordinarily obliging. Interest is taken in them, if signs of earnestness in conversation are shown. If they make themselves useful and influential in society, they are sure to be respected as honorable and high-minded men and women.

Society is a necessity for development and improvement. It warms the hearts of people and cultivates good impulses, from which spring forth active benevolence and charity. A person, who withdraws from society and pursues a dismal, lonely life, always and everywhere, will soon degenerate into barbarism. If a deaf-mute leads a solitary life, and never endeavors to acquaint himself with good people, what a miserable and worthless man he will become! Guizot says: "Man is formed for society. Isolated and solitary, his reason would remain perfectly undeveloped. Without a further extension of the social ties, man would still remain comparatively rude and uncultivated—never emerging from barbarism."

Deaf-mutes should cultivate the acquaintance of worthy people, and seek to have a circle of earnest friends; they should also occasionally attend fashionable parties for variety and to see the world. If any one of us lacks experience in being sociable and civil, and always feels embarrassed when introduced into company, let him go into society frequently and overcome the feeling.

The foundation of good manners lies in character, and if a man is upright and earnest in his aspirations, and really desires to be polite, he will soon perceive the way to act by observing others. If he is patient, a number of friends will soon be won, who will help to win others, and thus pave the way for much enjoyment.

Deaf-mutes should aim to rise in social dignity, and attempt to demonstrate that they can attain a respectable position. They must not be too anxious and timid for fear that their manners are uncouth and rough, but should look to their thoughts and feelings. If these are pure and noble, their manners will show it in time.

Here and there, frequently, we have met deaf-mutes who are made miserable by their isolation, and they acknowledge it is their own fault, for they have never ventured to go among people, and have not made the least effort to improve themselves by meeting their social obligations. The duty of students of the Deaf-mute College is to sustain its reputation and advance its growth by making themselves known to the public as well-educated men, and men who are not wholly ignorant of how to act courteously. To all deaf-mutes, we say: "Go into society and seek friends. Do not be ashamed of what you lack."

A. C. P.

# THE SILENT WORLD.

Published Semi-Monthly by

J. B. HOTCHKISS AND J. E. ELLEGOOD.

*Terms:* Single subscriptions, \$1.50 per year, in advance (with chromo; see advertising pages.) Single Copies, 8 c.

Subscribers who live in Washington and in Canada must send 24 cts. additional (\$1.74 in all) to pay postage.

All money should be sent by P. O. money-order, draft, or registered letter. If it is forwarded, otherwise it will be at the risk of the sender.

Address all letters to THE SILENT WORLD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1, 1874.

By the report of the Executive Committee of the Clerc Memorial Union, it will be seen that the preparations for the erection of the monument are going forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Our readers will rejoice with us that the matter is proceeding so prosperously, and that the time is not far distant when a memorial to Clerc will be an accomplished fact.

## MANCHESTER (ENGLAND) ADULT DEAF AND DUMB SOCIETY.

For this issue of our paper, the Chaplain of the above Society has furnished us with several interesting items respecting the Society with which he is connected.

We are rejoiced to see such evident signs of vitality in an association which, we believe, is doing a good work amongst the adult deaf and dumb who come under its influence, and in whose prosperity we sincerely rejoice.

The desire to have a "home," in other words, a building, properly constructed, has been long entertained, but hitherto there were difficulties which prevented the carrying out of this long cherished scheme. Now, however, these obstacles appear to be giving way. The public are recognising the necessity for such an undertaking, and the funds are forthcoming. We trust, therefore, that the time is not far distant, when we shall be able to make known that Manchester, as well as London, possesses a standing memorial of the kindly feeling which exists towards our afflicted brethren in England.

The Society has carried on its work in Manchester and the neighborhood for more than twenty years. It is similar in its objects to the societies for holding religious services &c., which are in active operation in some of the large cities of this country. The Manchester Society, however, is under the control of hearing gentlemen, and has a regularly ordained chaplain and an assistant, who devote their whole time to their duties. The deaf and dumb are visited at their own homes, especially when sick, assistance is given in obtaining employment, and, in extreme cases, pecuniary assistance is rendered. In these last features, the Society resembles St. Ann's Church, New York City. There are four hundred deaf and dumb persons in Manchester and the vicinity. The Society is greatly in need of a building in Manchester, which may contain a place of worship, a lecture-hall, and a room for a reading-room and for social intercourse, as well as an office for the chaplain, who is also the secretary of the society. It is estimated that about \$26,000 will be necessary to erect the building, and pay for the ground it stands on, and that, when finished, the first floor can be rented for business purposes, thus affording a regular annual income to the Society. An appeal was recently published in the Manchester papers for subscriptions towards the sum needed for the building, and about one-fourth the amount has already been collected.

## THE CLERC MEMORIAL.

The Executive Committee of the Clerc Memorial Union have published their second quarterly report. The following modifications of the original design, as published in THE SILENT WORLD for January 1st, 1874, are given. 1st. The height of the pedestal has been diminished, in order to bring the bronze bust, which is the principal attraction, into a position where it can be examined with more closeness and greater ease. 2d. The bronze bas-relief is dispensed with, in order to lessen the expense, and because it has been found difficult to secure a satisfactory design. The name of Clerc in bronze letters of the manual alphabet will be placed in the pannel originally designated for the bas-relief. It is estimated that the bust will cost \$1,000; the pedestal and foundation \$1,500, and the name \$200. The cutting of the inscription will cost fifty cents a letter. Thus the estimated cost is brought well within \$3,000, and, providing for all contingencies, it is thought it can not possibly exceed that sum. No payment is to be made to the contractors till the whole is completed and accepted. The Committee have every reason to expect that the monument will be completed in time to dedicate during the last week of August. Assurances to this effect have just been given by Mr. Batterson's agents in Scotland, where the stone is being prepared.

An artistic drawing of the design for the monument has been made and photographed. Arrangements are also being made to have plaster casts of the bust taken, suitable to be placed in the institutions—a wish for such having been very generally expressed. Due notice will be given when the pictures and casts are ready; and the Managers and all other persons desiring either photographs or busts, are requested to inform the Treasurer.

From the report of the Treasurer, we learn that the amount of cash, on hand, has been increased by \$29.48.

Oregon C. M. A., increased by.....	\$15.00
New York C. M. A., " ".....	10.23
Fanwood Lit. A., " ".....	9.80
Michigan C. M. A., " ".....	6.05
Kansas C. M. A., " ".....	2.95
California C. M. A., " ".....	1.25
	\$45.28
Bank Interest.....	5.22
	\$50.50
Less expenses Executive Committee.....	21.02
	\$29.48

The Committee have requested Mr. William H. Weeks, of the American Asylum, to act as resident agent at Hartford, for the purpose of superintending the work and seeing that it is pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

The Committee ask the Board of Managers to give them authority to call for all the money collected by the associations, and to appoint an orator, and make all arrangements for the dedication.

MR. A. H. ABELL has succeeded in getting an appropriation of \$650 from the New Brunswick Legislature, for the Institution for Deaf and Dumb at St. John, which he was instrumental in establishing, and of which he is head. The Legislature also appropriated \$800 for the education of the deaf and dumb of New Brunswick at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Next year, when the St. John school is in better working order, the money hitherto appropriated for the Halifax Institution, will go to it, and all New Brunswick deaf-mute children will be educated at home.

A DAUGHTER of Mr. John C. Bull, the teacher of the High Class, in the American Asylum, at Hartford, Conn, a girl only thirteen years old, has a translation of a French story in the March number of *St. Nicholas*, Scribner & Co's elegant magazine for young people. The translation is in verse, and is praised by the editor of the magazine.



## [CORRESPONDENCE.]

## ONE MORE SIGN.

To the Editors of *The Silent World*:

SOME have referred to my article on the discarding of signs, in a way that shows they do not understand me, and I ask to be permitted to say a few words in explanation.

I do not condemn signs, when they are used to impart knowledge and new thoughts to beginners, and in other rare instances. What I mean particularly is, that deaf-mutes ought to use the English language more and signs less. There does not appear to be any good reason why the use of signs should not be lessened, and that of the English language increased.

Let us take a smart deaf-mute, for instance, and leave him where he will not be compelled to use English. He will confine himself to signs, and prefer to have the news of the day and everything else told him in signs. He will talk more and read less. Now take him and put him into the busy hearing-world; he, then, resorts to a slate or a piece of paper and a pencil, and begins to talk by that medium. He informs himself of the news of the day by the papers. Now why should he be ashamed to use English in talking with his deaf-mute friends? It is not harder to use the manual alphabet alone in talking with our deaf-mute friends than to write to a hearing person.

Pray, what are our institutions built for? I do not think I am mistaken in my assertions that they are not built to teach signs. To teach deaf-mutes how to read, and write, and cipher, is their main object.

Signs ought to serve only as a gate that admits a deaf-mute into the road that leads to knowledge. Then, why should we stay at the gate instead of boldly marching onward?

If there were a state, a territory, or a country composed solely of deaf-mutes, where we could go, it might not hurt us to turn our backs on books, papers, and English literature. But as such things are impossible, and absurd to expect; and as, sooner or later, we are to mix with the bustle of the outside world, we should not deny ourselves the advantages which the disuse of signs affords.

Deaf-mutes generally complain that the semi-mutes make the most rapid progress in their studies. Yes, it is so, and for no other reason than that the semi-mutes read more, think more, and talk more by the manual alphabet than the congenital deaf.

*Kouponeti* will please excuse me for using him here as an example. When he first came to the New York Institution, he had no better command of language than most deaf-mutes of his age. Now see the facility with which he writes. He did not waste his time in making frantic signs. When he wanted to say anything, he did it by the way I approve. One day I ventured to ask him how he managed to use the English language with so much ease and perfection. The answer I got was, "Why stand ye idle?" Truly, we were standing idle and making unnecessary signs. This answer, though short and simple, has a world-wide meaning. It produced a deep impression on my mind, and I thank him for it. Let all deaf-mutes whom it may concern, ask themselves why they stand idle.

There is a good old proverb which says, "practice makes perfect." Then, let all deaf-mutes practice English, and they will reach the maximum of perfection. Yours, Respectfully,

Deaf-mute College, March 16, 1874. RANALD DOUGLAS.

WILLIAM MARTIN CHAMBERLAIN has resumed the editorial management of *The Marblehead (Mass.) Messenger*, which has changed hands, as stated in our last number. Mr. Chamberlain relinquished his position about a month before the change took place.

## AN EDITOR WHO IS DEAF.

WE thought everybody in the state knew that we are deaf, but once in a while, we find one who is not aware of the fact. A female book-seller came to the office the other day. She wished to dispose of a book. She was alone in this world, and had no one to whom she could turn for sympathy or assistance; hence we should buy her book. She was unmarried and had no manly heart into which she could pour her sufferings; therefore we ought to invest in her book. She had received a liberal education, and could talk French like a native; we could not, in consequence, pay her less than two dollars for a book. We had listened attentively and here broke in with: "What did you say? We're deaf." She started in a loud voice and went through her rigmarole. When she had finished, we went and got a roll of paper and made it into a speaking-trumpet, placed one end to our ear, and told her to proceed. She nearly broke a blood vessel in her effort to make herself heard. She commenced: "I am alone in this world—." "It doesn't make the slightest difference to us. We are a husband and father. Bigamy is not allowed in this State. We are not eligible to proposals." "Oh, what a fool the man is," she said in a low tone; then at the top of her voice, "I don't want to marry you; I want to sell-a-b-o-o-k." This last sentence was howled. "We don't want a cook," we remarked blandly; "our wife does the cooking, and she wouldn't allow as good-looking a woman as you to stay in the house five minutes. She is very jealous." She looked at us in despair. Gathering her robes about her, giving us a glance of contempt, she exclaimed: "I do believe that if a 300-pounder were let off alongside that deaf fool's head, he'd think somebody was knocking at the door." You should have heard her slam the door when she went out. We heard that.—*Santa Clara (Cal.) Echo*.

## COLLEGE RECORD.

## THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE Society, finding its old rendezvous incapable of accommodating both audience and members, has shifted to the spacious Chapel Hall, where all meetings hereafter will be held.

Although it was not a large audience that greeted the Society Friday evening, the 20th ult., yet the proceedings were interesting.

Mr. Simpson, '78, in his essay on "The Orator and the Press" drew some impressive comparisons between the silver-tongued orator who thundered from the Roman rostrum, and the influence of the modern press, placing the power of the latter above the former. Mr. Draper gave a short but well-conceived sketch of his life on an ocean steamer, *en route* from Europe. Then followed a spirited debate on "Is England likely ever to become a Republic?" Both sides argued well; Teegarden, '76, leading the affirmative, with Jones, '76, as his opponent. The judges were in favor of the negative.—"David conquered Goliath."

## GRANDMOTHER'S BIRTH-DAY.

THERE was a little celebration of the seventy-sixth anniversary of Mrs. T. H. Gallaudet's birth, at the house of her son, President Gallaudet, on the 20th of March. It was attended by her friends at the Institution, and by many from the city. They brought with them presents of books, flowers, and other tasteful articles. The deaf-mute residents of the city had banded together and purchased an elegant travelling bag of Russian leather, and a glove case of the same material. These were presented by Mr. John W. Compton in a neat speech, and completely took Madame Gallaudet by surprise. Among the other presents was a very pretty flower vase of crystal, presented by the pupils of the Primary Depart-

ment. These evidences of affection were very grateful to Grandmother, who has a very warm heart, and wants nothing so much as to love and be loved by her friends. She is still young in heart, and retains her interest in deaf-mutes everywhere; and, though only about thirty can claim to be her children by nature, there are hundreds who plead the relationship on the broader ground of love and veneration.

Though so advanced in years, she continues to enjoy good general health, and she most truly has the best wishes of all for the recurrence of many more days as bright and happy as the one we chronicle. Her long and active life of usefulness has well earned her the rest and happiness which she is now enjoying, and the wish and prayer of all is, that it may be prolonged to the utmost.

#### THE CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE children of President Gallaudet and Professor Chickering gave an exhibition of tableaux at the President's house, on the evening of the 16th ult., which, for humor and sentiment combined, we have not seen surpassed.

Little Dennie and Eddie Gallaudet, dressed as Mrs. Tom Thumb and Minnie Warren, were perfectly bewitching; while petite Lulu Chickering, as Little Red-Riding Hood, was a morsel too choice for any wolf. "The Fugitives," after Rogers, was perfect; and the pathos of the "Skeleton in Every Household" was affecting—being nothing more or less than a *hoop-skirt* suspended to the chandelier. The "Burglars" were well represented at their midnight work by Willie Denison, with a cocked pistol and determined look, guarding the sleeper, while his confederate, Johnny Chickering, rifled the bureau. In the companion scene, the "Quarrel Over the Spoils," was presented with vividness, a murderous act which, alas! the daily papers but too frequently corroborate. Johnny was not killed outright though, for, in an incredibly short space of time, he had recovered from his wound and appeared, as the successful rival of his late pal, in the tableaux of the "City and Country Beaux," in which Miss Fanny Chickering in calico, made a very demure country lass. "The Bride and the Widow," in the persons of Kitty and Gracie Gallaudet, presented an interesting contrast, and brought out the bright and dark sides of life; while the "Vesper Bells"—a band of nuns kneeling at the sound of the evening chimes, in devotion before a crucifix, dimly lighted by burning tapers, pointed to all, the consolation and the refuge from the woes of the world. The "Four Seasons" were well and touchingly symbolized by a solitary tray, holding pepper, vinegar, mustard, and salt; and the "Last Lay of the Minstrel" revealed an egg deposited in the middle of the floor. Then, to refresh our memories, an "Extra Catalogue" was furnished. It was a very small cat (only five days old) on a very small log of wood. Finally, "The Tableau Which Spoke For Itself," was presented, and accepting the invitation urged by a collection of things good for the inner man, the spectators refreshed themselves, and soon thereafter departed much amused and entertained.

THE Foot-ball Club has followed the example of the first ball it bought, and "bust."

PROFESSOR FAY was suddenly called North, on the 2nd ult., by the illness of his young brother.

MRS. GROVER, a cousin of Professor Fay, and formerly a teacher in the Indiana and New York Institutions, where she will be remembered as Miss Cooke, paid the Institution a short visit recently. She now lives in Indiana.

AN otherwise sedate Soph., feeling the "fulness of the Spring" through his pulses, invites a little Prep. to play leap-frog, and squats. Prep. clambers over and squats in his turn, and the Soph.'s vaulting ambition takes a leap, but the Prep. has departed, having recollected that he has not learned his lesson in arithmetic, and the Soph. alights on his stomach.

THE meetings of the Literary Society are now held in Chapel Hall, where there is "ample room and verge enough" to accommodate all who choose to attend. It is hoped that the Faculty and inmates of the Institution will encourage and aid the Society by their presence.

AT the last regular meeting of the Reading Club, the following officers were chosen for the present term. *President*, J. M. Park, '75; *Vice-President*, G. M. Teegarden, '76; *Secretary*, W. C. Pick, '75; *Treasurer*, L. L. James, '77; *Librarian*, D. A. Simpson, Prep.; *Assistant Librarian*, James Kidd, Prep.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES BRYANT, who resided with their parents at Kendall Green during the Winter, and contributed not a little to the pleasure of many of the students, have departed for Fort Wayne, Indiana. Their friends in College are glad to know that they expect to return again next winter.

MESSRS. DAWES AND NIBLACK, Congressional Directors of the Institution, paid us a visit on the 18th ult. They each addressed to the assembled inmates a few pleasant remarks, expressing the pleasure they took in visiting their charge, and affirming that the best interests of the Institution were their constant care.

ON the 23d of March, the Lilliputians celebrated the birth-day of the smallest and youngest of their number, Lindsay Denison, whose years number one. They had a grand dinner at the Institution, during which they kept all the napkin rings jingling, and afterwards wound up the festivities with a splendid romp in the parlor.

THE Prep., who is so spotlessly white on ordinary occasions, recently took it into his head to paint himself black, and make the round of the rooms to buy up cast-off clothing, in imitation of the sewer-hands. It being evening, negotiations, in every case, would have come to a satisfactory conclusion, if, in his greediness, he had not grabbed the apparel and made for the door without leaving behind the green-back equivalent. As it was, he was overhauled and his burnt cork revealed.

A YOUNG gentleman, accompanied by a stylish-looking lady, came into Chapel Hall, one Sunday afternoon recently, soon after the services were over, and looked inquiringly around. One of the boys politely stepped up and asked if he could be of any service. "O, yes," said the gentleman, "what's in that room?" pointing to a door near the pulpit. "That leads to the tower and the College dining-room." "Oh! where is the organ?" "We do not keep any; this is a deaf-mute institution." The young lady blushed, the gentleman expressed his thanks and they departed.

#### INSTITUTION NEWS.

##### AMERICAN ASYLUM.

WE have received, through the kindness of Mr. C. Aug. Brown, of Belfast, Maine, a copy of the Third Annual Report of the Connecticut Asylum, at Hartford, for the year ending May 15, 1819. It is a small pamphlet of twenty pages, without covers, and yellow with age. In addition to the usual features of the report now issued annually by the American Asylum, it contains a list of donations, the by-laws of the Asylum, a "prospectus," and a copy of the act of the Connecticut General Assembly, to change the name to the "American Asylum."

The Asylum had been established about two years, and the number of pupils was fifty, from eleven states; the number of teachers, including the principal and superintendent, six. In looking over the list of names of the pupils, we recognize one or two as old acquaintances by hearsay, but most are wholly unfamiliar to us, and are, doubtless, not now living. Pupils were admitted between the ages of nine and thirty and, at the discretion of the directors, some older than thirty might be admitted. They were not usually admitted for a shorter period than two years, and the directors suggest that nothing effectual can be accomplished in their education in a shorter period than from three to six years.

The Report is signed by the clerk of the Board of Directors, Seth Terry, Esq., and speaks rather strongly on the subject of articulation, saying that "it would require more time than the present occasion furnishes, to state the reasons which have induced the principal and his associates not to waste their labour and that of their pupils upon this comparatively useless branch of the education of the deaf and dumb." It further says that "to teach the deaf and dumb to speak (although, in fact, entitled to rank only a little higher than the art of training starlings and parrots) will always appear to the multitude a far more wonderful feat of ingenuity, than to unfold silently the latent capacities of the understanding."

In the "terms and conditions," it is stated that the Asylum will provide fuel and "candles."



## LOUISIANA.

A new Board of Directors was appointed by Governor Kellogg in March, 1873. When it came into power, it met with every imaginable opposition from the old Board. The books and the funds were not to be found, and a tedious law-suit was necessary to secure and protect the Board in its rights and prerogatives.

Owing to the burning of the buildings of the State University, the University has been for some time accommodated with temporary quarters in the Institution buildings, cramping the Institution so much in the exercise of the objects for which it was erected, that the Board requests the Governor to take immediate measures to restore the whole building to the purpose for which it was originally intended. The Superintendent, in his report, uses very strong language in the matter. He says that attempts were made, after the passage of the law by the Legislature, authorizing the temporary use of the building by the University, to secure permanent possession, and force the deaf and dumb to remove to other quarters, entirely inadequate and totally unadapted to their wants. We do not wonder that he uses strong language in speaking of such great wrong and injustice. Surely, it is a thing of which any state or country would well be ashamed.

The Legislature appropriated \$40,000 for the maintenance of the Institution, the payment of debts, and certain improvements which were in contemplation. This was \$5,000 less than the sum asked for and recommended by the committee that visited the Institution. Of this amount \$37,500 were paid in the form of warrants, which were worth but \$16,000,—that is to say, the appropriation of \$37,500 really amounted to only \$16,000. There still remain \$10,000 due the Institution, and it is expected that this sum will be paid in cash, which will enable the Institution to purchase much needed furniture and apparatus.

The number of pupils in attendance during the year, was fifty-four—thirty-four males and twenty females. Five new scholars have been received and eight have left the Institution. Mr. McWhorter thinks that there are, at least, two hundred and fifty deaf and dumb in the State, under twenty-five years of age. It will thus be seen that only a small proportion of those of a suitable school age, are actually under instruction. Mr. McWhorter has taken measures to bring a larger number to the Institution, and this anticipated increase in the number of pupils, is one of the reasons why the Board asks for the removal of the University from the building.

There has been no death among the officers or pupils during the year, and more than usual health has been enjoyed. The yellow fever prevailed in some parts of the State, but Baton Rouge, where the Institution is located, escaped entirely. The enforcement of sanitary rules is a matter of no little difficulty, for the reason that many of the pupils come from homes where the rules calculated to produce good health and a sound constitution, are ignorantly or carelessly neglected. In some cases, also, poverty prevents a proper observance of these rules. One little orphaned boy was brought to the Institution in the middle of Winter, barefooted, and clothed in a single thickness of filthy cotton. He was shivering with cold, and threatened with pneumonia. Under such circumstances, the general good health is a matter for great gratitude and congratulation.

The pupils, who work in the printing-office, have made commendable progress, notwithstanding the crowded condition of the office, and the lack of many things almost absolutely necessary. Besides printing the Annual Report, By-laws of the Institution, the bi-weekly paper, *The Pelican*, and a good deal of general matter for the Institution, the office has earned, during the year, three hundred and forty-six dollars.

Report of 1874.

## INDIANA.

THERE came to our library table, yesterday, a neatly printed pamphlet of 112 pages, called an "Offering of The Mutes;" a collection of essays and sketches by the deaf-mutes of Indiana, collected and arranged by Barnum C. Cross, a recent graduate of our Institution. It is simply what the title indicates, and I suppose those who desire to examine it, will be obliged to apply to Mr. Cross for a copy.

All the school-rooms were recently favored with a visit from the trustees of our Institution, who expressed themselves as highly pleased with all they saw.

Rev. Mr. Morgan, the Episcopal evangelist, of New York City, preached to the pupils in the chapel, on Sabbath morning, March 1. He was accompanied by the Rector of Christ Church in this city, and quite a number of members. The sermon was interpreted by one of our teachers, Mr. E. G. Valentine, and was much appreciated by the pupils, and so was the kind feeling which prompted the visitors to come. After services, Mr. Morgan surprised us all by rising and spelling on his fingers, "I have an uncle who is a mute. His name is Samuel Hatch. He is from Connecticut, but now resides in Illinois." There is quite a revival of religion among the Episcopal churches in this city, and Mr. Morgan has been laboring with their pastors for some time. "Temperance, temperance!" is the great theme of the hour and Mr. Valentine delivered quite a stirring temperance lecture in the chapel, on the second Sabbath in March. He handled his subject with an en-

thusiasm and earnestness of manner that even chained the attention of the little sleepy-heads that generally find gazing at what they can not understand rather dull. The ladies of this city are going steadily forward in this work, with remarkable success, although street-praying has not yet been adopted. Of the thirty-nine petitions for license to sell liquor, recently before the county commissioners, they have defeated four, have four under advisement, and have caused twenty-five to be withdrawn. They are proving the efficiency of faith and prayer, and last Sabbath, at a mass meeting at the Academy of Music, Rev. Dr. Naylor illustrated the source of their power by the beautiful story of the violet and the rain drops, which I cannot refrain from giving too. During a drought, a blue violet lay drooping and fading, when lifting her face once more to the sun-light, a great rain-drop fell in it, cheering and refreshing her. After a while, came the big Summer thunder-storm, soaking the roots and renewing the life of the little flower. When the storm passed away, the violet lifted up its voice and said, "Thank thee, great drop that came and saved me." And the great drop replied, "thank not me; it was the shower." And the violet then said, "thank thee, great shower, for sending the drop that saved me." But the shower said, "thank not me; it was the wind that sent me." Then the violet thanked the wind, which, in return, said, "thank the great sun, which is the great center of all gratification." And the violet said, "thank thee, great sun, for sending the wind that sent the shower and the drop that saved me." But to this the great sun replied, "Thank not me; thank the great God that made me, for sending the wind and the drop that saved thy life."

LAURA.

## MINNESOTA.

On Thursday evening, March 12, a public exhibition was given by the pupils and teachers in the Chapel, the exercises consisting of music, declamations, and stories. The following is the programme as carried out:

## PART I.

1. Music.....Orchestra
2. The Little Sinker (?)......James Smith
3. What I Hate.....Augusta Johnson
4. What I love.....Emma Schneider
5. Dialogue (?)......J. Kelley, J. Smith
6. Music.....Orchestra
7. Little by Little.....A. Johnson, L. McGraw
8. Choice of Trades.....Seven Lads
9. What I'd Like to be.....Nine Young Misses
10. Rhenzi's Address.....D. H. Carroll
11. Morning Prayer of Adam and Eve (Milton).....Cora A. Howe

## PART II.

1. Music—Piano Duet.....Richard and Orrie
2. The Dutchman's Remedy (?)......J. J. Tucker
3. Very Little Ones.....Two boys and two girls
4. Sheridan's Ride.....George Wing
5. A Counter Irritant (?)......J. J. Tucker
6. Make Your Mark.....Jennie and Flora
7. Music—Trio.....Male Voices
8. Pantomime.....W. S. Farr
9. Father, Take My Hand.....Jennie and Flora
10. Chorus.....Choir

The pieces marked \* were spoken orally by deaf boys. Those marked † and the music were given by the blind. The exhibition was a complete success in every respect. Of the numerous pieces committed to memory, not a line was forgotten. The declamations were the best your correspondent ever witnessed. The blind pupils also performed their parts in a most creditable manner. The spectators expressed themselves as delighted with the exercises. An admission charge of twenty-five cents was made, the amount realized being just forty dollars. The money is to be expended in purchasing books for the pupils' library.

The family system prevails here to a greater extent than we have seen elsewhere. The boys and girls are encouraged to associate together as much as circumstances will permit. They sit together at their meals and in the class-rooms, have a social party every month, in the chapel, and the boys and girls of the higher classes frequently exchange visits in their reading and study-rooms, on which occasions the presence of an officer is not deemed always necessary. They also share in their out-of-door amusements. During the past Winter, they might be seen coasting together daily, crowding on the sleds with almost the freedom of brothers and sisters. While thus associating together, they are taught to feel that they are upon their honor, and they treat one another with all the courtesy of gentlemen and ladies. Improper conduct on the part of any, would exclude the offenders from participating in the social pleasures of the pupils for a certain period, but such discipline is seldom or never found necessary. This plan has been followed for several years with the most satisfactory results.

The pupils seem to appreciate more and more the advantages afforded by their reading room. They have a rule forbidding all conversation, except by finger-spelling, while in the room. Any one venturing to talk by the more common method of signs, is excluded from the room for four days for each offense. The observance of this rule

serves a double purpose, accustoming the pupils to the use of the manual alphabet, and preserving the quiet and order so necessary in such a place. The conversation thus carried on by those who have not been long in the Institution, sometimes causes the older pupils to laugh heartily, but "practice makes perfect," and the more they try the fewer mistakes they make. A number of the most popular magazines have been added to the list of periodicals in the room, and placed in neat and substantial binders procured from Chicago.

A few weeks since, the pupils were treated to a sleigh ride, through the kindness of a number of the citizens of Faribault, who generously provided sleighs enough to accommodate all. The officers also procured sleighs and accompanied them. The occasion was a delightful one, and will be long remembered by the pupils, all of whom enjoyed it heartily. A sleigh containing three teachers and two pupils, upset, throwing them all into the snow, but fortunately no one was much hurt. The horses ran back to town at the top of their speed, only stopping when they reached the stable from which they were taken.

The shoe and cabinet shops were completed in December, but, owing to the difficulty of procuring suitable men to superintend the work, the shops have not been opened, and will not be until the opening of the next term, in September.

The ice-house has been filled with ice over two feet thick, so clear and transparent that one can readily see through the large blocks. Our experience of the rigor of the climate in Minnesota, made us wonder that an ice-house should be deemed necessary, until informed that the Summers, although short, are so warm that ice becomes a luxury.

The annual appropriation for the support of the Institution was increased from \$20,000 to \$26,000, and passed by the Legislature without any opposition. The affairs of the Institution were so well and economically managed during the past year that a visit by the Legislative Committee was not considered necessary, which was quite a compliment to the Superintendent and the Directors.

Fresh fish are abundant and cheap in our market. They are brought into town by the cord from the numerous lakes in the surrounding country. During the Winter, and late into the Spring, fish of excellent quality are sold at from four to five dollars per hundred pounds. They are usually from one to three feet in length. To catch them, holes are cut through the thick ice, and when they come to breathe fresh air, they are killed with spears. Many are also taken with hooks and lines. The fisherman baits his hook with a small fish, then, fixing up a reed or a stick about two feet above the surface of the ice, he fastens his line to one end, while to the other end, he attaches a small flag. When there is a "bite," the waving of the flag announces the fact, and an expert in the business can tell by the peculiar motion of the flag whether he has secured a pike, a pickerel, or a bass, before he draws his prize from the water.

Amusing incidents frequently occur among the pupils; for instance, a little boy of nine, a member of the articulating class, one day came to his teacher with his slate broken, and complained of one of his companions for breaking it. His teacher told him to speak out and tell him how it happened. "Why," said he, "I hit him on the head with my slate and he broke it. How the blame could fall upon the other party under such circumstances, he failed to explain." D. H. C.

### THE FORTNIGHT.

STRAWBERRIES are in the New York market at \$7 a quart.

The fortune left by the late Baron Meyer de Rothschilds is only fifteen million dollars.

The whisky war in Ohio is damaging the whisky trade of Cincinnati about \$20,000 per day.

The smallest salary paid to a postmaster in this country, is \$2, and a large number receive sums ranging from that amount to \$12.

The Queen of England has publicly expressed her highest admiration and warmest thanks for the gallantry displayed by the British troops in the recent engagements with the Ashantees.

Doniphan county, Kansas, has a new threshing machine. A clergyman there threshed three fellows for disturbing religious services, and his congregation increased his salary \$50 per year.

Henry M. Stanley, who went to Africa and discovered Dr. Livingstone's whereabouts, writes to *The London Daily News* that, after a careful investigation, he is convinced that Dr. Livingstone is dead.

James Sylvester, a trapeze performer at the Thirty-fourth Street Opera House, New York, in attempting the "leap for life," missed his calculation, and not catching the rope, fell to the floor of the theater. He fell a distance of only about seven feet, but his head striking the corner of a private box, injured him so severely that he died in a few moments. He was twenty years old.

Queen Victoria is now in the 37th year of her reign and the 55th of her age. She has nine children and twenty-one grand children.

Russia gives dinners on a scale proportioned to the extent of its territory. At the banquet recently given to the Emperor of Austria, covers were laid for 740 guests.

Henry Souther, a farmer in San Felipe, California, is building a plough so large and heavy that one hundred horses will be required to draw it through the ground. He expects with it to throw out a ditch four feet deep and five feet wide.

The *Scientific American* predicts that the time will soon come when ice will be manufactured in all our great cities at a dollar a ton. Manufactured ice at three dollars a ton has for some time been in the markets of New Orleans.

Michigan ought to be happy. A resolution has been offered in the Senate that, in view of the large balance in the State treasury, no tax be levied for 1874.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a law providing that any person adulterating milk with water, chalk, or other substances, and selling the same, shall be fined, not exceeding \$500, and imprisoned, not exceeding one year. This is probably the severest law in any state against adulteration.

A spaniel, named Curly, is the regular mail carrier between a settlement called Lake of Two Woods, Dakota, and the Minnesota line, twelve miles away. Letters and papers are placed in a sack and tied about the dog's neck; he is told to go, and never fails to reach his destination. Arriving, the mail is overhauled, the faithful servant is treated to a good dinner and started on his return trip.

An old bachelor in Orleans county, Vt., thinking over the subject, and particularly the expense of maintaining a family, set the table in his lonely abode with plates for himself and an imaginary wife and five children. He then sat down to dine, and as often as he helped himself to food, he put the same quantity on each of the other plates, and surveyed the prospect, at the same time computing the cost. He is still a bachelor.

The employees of the Globe Iron Works, Cincinnati, struck last November. They numbered about two hundred, and the company tried hard to replace them, but recruits from other cities were always met at the depot by the strikers and persuaded to turn back. So the mills have been idle all Winter. Now the company has sued Daniel J. Landers, the President of the Workingmen's Union, to recover ten thousand dollars damages.

There are shrewd boys in Burlington, Vermont. On the night of a recent charter election, they got out a drum and fire and went noisily to the house of one of the successful candidates. He thought they were the voters who had supported him, and flung wide his hospitable doors. Before he could get the boys out, they had eaten most of the supper that had been set for the real voters, who found the table bare when they came.

Mrs. Worth, of Westfield, Mass., has sneezed her face awry. It happened at a party, and she vainly tried to repress it, thinking that sneezing was unladylike. But it broke out in spite of her, and at once she felt a queer sensation in one cheek. That side of her face swelled rapidly, drawing up the corner of her mouth and completely closing her eye. The physicians say that the trouble is a kind of paralysis, caused by her effort to avoid sneezing, and that her face is permanently disfigured.

A young man living near Winamey Post-office, Ohio, undertook to have a little fun a few nights ago, by imitating a dog. So he hid in the corner of a fence, and when, presently, another young man, named Mullen, came by on his way to the post-office, he crawled out on all fours, barking and growling as much like a dog as possible. His imitation was so perfect as to deceive Mullen completely, and he drew a revolver and shot the too successful mimic dead on the spot.

William Henry Smith, just appointed parliamentary secretary of the Treasury, by Mr. Disraeli, the prime minister of England, was a newsboy, less than 25 years ago, on the streets from 5 in the morning till 6 at night. Presently he had a booth near the Strand, then he had to employ assistants, finally he hit upon the idea of buying the exclusive right to sell newspapers and other literature at the principal railroad stations in the British isles, and that made his fortune. He has been in Parliament for five years, and made the reputation of a good speaker and thinker, and Mr. Disraeli puts him now in a place that is regarded as the stepping-stone to promotion.